

of Tea Appeals, designated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and if such board shall, after due examination, find the tea in question to be equal in purity, quality, and fitness for consumption, as compared with the proper standards, a permit shall be issued by the District Director of Customs for its release and delivery to the importer; but if, upon such final re-examination by such board, the tea shall be found to be inferior in purity, quality, and fitness for consumption, as compared with the said standards, the importer or consignee shall give a bond, unless he has previously done so, with security satisfactory to the District Director of Customs, to export said tea out of the limits of the United States within a period of 6 months after such final re-examination; and if the same shall not have been exported within the time specified, the District Director of Customs, at the expiration of that time, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

§ 1220.72 Procedure by importer for review.

(a) If the importer desires teas rejected by the examiner to be reviewed by the United States Board of Tea Appeals, as provided in section 6 of the said act, he shall, within 30 days after he has been notified of such return, file a written application with the collector in the form T.I.S. Cat. No. 20. The District Director of Customs will thereupon forward such application to the United States Board of Tea Appeals, designated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services for review of the matter in dispute, and the proceedings shall be according to section 8 of the act.

(b) The re-examination of the tea samples must be restricted to the samples put up and sealed by the examiner at ports where qualified tea examiners are stationed, or by the chief officer of the customs, if there is no qualified tea examiner so stationed, in the presence of the importer or consignee, if he so desires. In either case the samples should be transmitted to the United States Board of Tea Appeals by the tea examiner, together with a copy of the finding of the examiner, setting forth the cause of condemnation.

(c) These samples for re-examination should weigh at least 1 pound, and should be put up in tins securely labeled (T.I.S. Cat. No. 21) and well wiped and seasoned. Half of such samples shall be utilized for the examination by the Board of Tea Appeals and for return to the port of entry with the decision, as heretofore, and the remaining half pound, if the tea be rejected by said board, shall be distributed among the various examiners for their information and guidance.

(d) Teas rejected by team examiners and rejections affirmed by the United States Board of Tea Appeals cannot be re-examined.

§ 1220.73 Rejected tea.

Rejected tea can only be released or withdrawn for exportation, for transportation and exportation, or for manufacturing purposes under the Tea Importation Act (35 Stat. 163; 21 U.S.C. 41), as the case may be.

§ 1220.74 Exportation of rejected teas.

(a) Teas to be exported for the reason that they are within the prohibition of the statute will be entered for exportation on Customs Form No. 7515, and bond on Customs Form No. 7557 shall be given for their exportation in a penal sum equal to double the value of the tea, provided consumption entry bond (Form No. 7551 or Form No. 7553) was not previously given.

(b) Whenever a bond is given to export any condemned tea in pursuance of the act, it will be canceled upon the filing of an outward bill of lading and a duly authenticated certificate of clearance from the customs officer supervising the lading thereof, as in the case of rejected foods and drugs (T.D. 28841), and all accrued charges must be paid before issuance of permit for exportation.

(c) At interior ports the export entry shall be made for transportation and immediate exportation in bond.

§ 1220.75 Reimportation of exported teas forbidden.

(a) No imported teas which have been rejected by an examiner, or by the United States Board of Tea Appeals, and exported under the provisions of this act, shall be reimported into the

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United States under the penalty of forfeiture for a violation of this prohibition.

(b) Customs officers will make seizure of any tea so imported.

§ 1220.76 Destruction of condemned tea.

Whenever condemned tea is to be destroyed it must be conveyed to some suitable place, and proper means, to be prescribed by the examiner, must be used for its effectual destruction, which shall be effected in the presence of an officer of customs, detailed by the District Director of Customs for the purpose. Before the tea is destroyed a particular description or statement of the same must be prepared containing the name of the importer or owner, the date of importation, the name of the vessel, and the place from which imported, with the character and quantity of the tea and the invoice value. The fact of its destruction must be certified on said statement by the officer detailed as aforesaid, which statement must be filed in the customhouse.

PART 1230—REGULATIONS UNDER THE FEDERAL CAUSTIC POISON ACT

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AUTHORITY: 15 U.S.C. 1261–1276.

CROSS REFERENCES: For regulations relating to invoices, entry, and assessment of duties, see 19 CFR parts 141, 142, 143, 151, 152. For regulations regarding the examination, classification, and disposition of foods, drugs, devices, cosmetics, insecticides, fungicides, and caustic or corrosive substances, see 19 CFR part 12. For regulations relating to consular invoices, and documentation of merchandise, see 22 CFR parts 91 and 92.

SOURCE: 38 FR 32110, Nov. 20, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 1230.2 Scope of the act.

The provisions of the act apply to any container which has been shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, as defined in section 2(c) of the act (44 Stat. 1407; 15 U.S.C. 402) or which has been received from shipment in such commerce for sale or exchange, or which is sold or offered for sale or held for sale or exchange in any Territory or possession or in the District of Columbia.

§ 1230.3 Definitions.

(a) The word *container* as used in the regulations in this part means a retail parcel, package, or container suitable for household use and employed exclusively to hold any dangerous caustic or corrosive substance defined in the act.

(b) The words *suitable for household use* mean and imply adaptability for ready or convenient handling in places where people dwell.

Subpart B—Labeling

§ 1230.10 Placement.

The label or sticker shall be so firmly attached to the container that it will